

Military Resistance 13C4



Georgia Enemy Combatant Kills Naked, Unarmed 27-Year-Old African-American Air Force Veteran:

**“To Me, This Was Police Abuse,
Because What Can A Naked
Person Do?”**

**“On His Facebook Page, Mr. Hill
Expressed Appreciation For His
Fellow Veterans”**

He Wrote About “Race And The ‘Black Lives Matter’ Movement”



The apartment complex northeast of Atlanta where Anthony Hill, 27, was fatally shot Monday by a DeKalb County police officer. Credit Ben Gray/Atlanta Journal Constitution

MARCH 10, 2015 By RICHARD FAUSSET. New York Times

CHAMBLEE, Ga. — Witnesses to the fatal police shooting of an African-American man gave differing accounts Tuesday. But they all ended with a similar question: Why was it necessary to shoot Anthony Hill, a 27-year-old Air Force veteran who was naked and unarmed?

The shooting, which occurred early Monday afternoon, has prompted mourning, confusion and anger in the apartment complex northeast of Atlanta where Mr. Hill lived.

“He was a calm, friendly person,” said Julio Hernandez, 54, a groundskeeper at the complex whose 14-year-old son rode skateboards with Mr. Hill. “To me, this was police abuse, because what can a naked person do?”

On his social media accounts, Mr. Hill, an aspiring musician, hinted that he had a mental illness. And most everyone who saw him at the apartments Monday said his behavior was bizarre in the extreme in the moments before the police arrived. Mr. Hill, they said, had been lying on the ground, semi-clothed and then naked, and had been jumping repeatedly off his second-story balcony.

The shooting is the third police killing of an unarmed or apparently unarmed black man in the last five days, following shootings in Aurora, Colo., and Madison, Wis.

They have occurred as the nation considers race, policing and lethal force in the wake of the killing of another unarmed black man, Michael Brown, in Ferguson, Mo., in August.

The Georgia Bureau of Investigation is examining the shooting of Mr. Hill. The DeKalb County Police Department identified the officer as Robert Olsen, who has been on the force for seven years. Mr. Olsen, who is white, has been placed on administrative leave pending the result of the investigation.

The dun-colored apartment complex, called the Heights at Chamblee, is home mostly to working-class Latino families. A number of mothers at the complex said they knew Mr. Hill, whom they called Tony, as a friendly presence who liked to play soccer with their children. Mr. Hernandez said Mr. Hill had never acted aggressively or oddly before.

A Twitter account that appears to have belonged to Mr. Hill contained a message acknowledging being bipolar.

"I am thankful to be something other than normal," it says. "I don't fight my circumstance, I embrace it. I love myself. Always #IAmBipolar." Other messages suggested he was an aspiring musician, and the profile features a link to a SoundCloud page with contemporary R & B tracks.

On his Facebook page, Mr. Hill expressed appreciation for his fellow veterans, and he ruminated on race and the "black lives matter" movement that emerged after the shooting of Mr. Brown. He also wrote about mental illness.

"The media continues to paint the same horrific picture of mentally affected people but I have to tell you, there are so many shades in between the extremes," he wrote on March 4.

On March 6, he wrote, "The key think to remember is, #blacklivesmatter, ABSOLUTELY, but not moreso than any other life."

On Monday, at 2:01 a.m., a post read, "Up all night. No days off. See you at the top ... Girl I'm finna TAKE OFF!"

At 8:40 a.m., his final post read, "Where I once saw death i only see life."

AFGHANISTAN WAR REPORTS

Prison Uprising In Jawzian

Mar 8 AP

KABUL, Afghanistan -- Inmates in northern Afghanistan killed two police officers they had taken hostage on Sunday during a prison riot in which an inmate was shot dead, an Afghan security official said.

The riot erupted during a search for cellphones, knives and other contraband, said Gen. Faqir Mohammad Jawzjani, the police chief of northern Jawzjan province.

Five officers and 10 inmates were wounded in the melee.

The inmates managed to take two police officers and a criminal investigator hostage. They later killed the two officers and set the investigator on fire, thinking he was a prosecutor. He survived but is in critical condition, Jawzjani said, adding that local officials were trying to negotiate an end to the standoff.

The prison complex, located in the provincial capital Shebirghan, holds some 800 inmates in separate male and female lockups. Its prisoners are from both Jawzjan and neighboring Sari Pul province.

Around 300 inmates were transferred from Sari Pul two years ago after Taliban insurgents attacked the facility where they were being held.

Jawzjani said those prisoners were responsible for the violence.

More Resistance Action

03/10/15 KUNA

At least seven people were killed and over 25 others including policemen wounded on Tuesday night when a bomber blew up his car in southern Helmand province of Afghanistan, said officials.

Deputy governor of Helmand, Mohammad Jan Rasoulyar told media that a bomber blew his car at a checkpoint set up by police on the outskirts of the capital city, Lashkar Gah, after they received intelligence of an impending attack.

<p>IF YOU DON'T LIKE THE RESISTANCE END THE OCCUPATION</p>

SOMALIA WAR REPORTS

Insurgents Mortar Somalia's Presidential Palace Compound

Feb. 26, 2015 By ABDI GULED, Associated Press

MOGADISHU, Somalia — At least three mortars landed inside Somalia's heavily fortified presidential palace compound on Thursday, a Somali police officer said.

Some were wounded in the attack that was claimed by Somali Islamic extremist group al-Shabab through the group's radio station, Andulus.

There was no immediate information on whether there were deaths from the attack.

Some people were injured.

Somali officials sometimes use the term "superficial" when referring to mortar attacks by al-Shabab in Mogadishu that don't cause much damage.

Two more mortars struck a residential area near the state house which houses Somali president, prime minister and speaker of the parliament, said police officer Capt. Mohamed Hussein.

Despite major setbacks in 2014, al-Shabab continues to wage a deadly insurgency against Somalia's government and remains a threat in Somalia and the East African region. The group has carried out many attacks in Somalia and in neighboring countries, including Kenya, whose armies are part of the African Union troops bolstering Somalia's weak U.N.-backed government.

FORWARD OBSERVATIONS



“At a time like this, scorching irony, not convincing argument, is needed. Oh had I the ability, and could reach the nation’s ear, I would, pour out a fiery stream of biting ridicule, blasting reproach, withering sarcasm, and stern rebuke.

“For it is not light that is needed, but fire; it is not the gentle shower, but thunder.

“We need the storm, the whirlwind, and the earthquake.”

“The limits of tyrants are prescribed by the endurance of those whom they oppose.”

Frederick Douglass, 1852

The Nixon administration claimed and received great credit for withdrawing the Army from Vietnam, but it was the rebellion of low-ranking GIs that forced the government to abandon a hopeless suicidal policy.

-- David Cortright; Soldiers In Revolt

The Hidden Monster



Billboard sign in Las Vegas, Nevada. Photograph by Mike Hastie

From: Mike Hastie
To: Military Resistance Newsletter
Sent: March 09, 2015
Subject: The Hidden Monster

The Hidden Monster

What Happens In Creech Air Force Base,
Stays In Creech Air Force Base.
Drone Warfare-- Immorality with a joystick.
Snipers and assassins from the sky.
America... what 5% of the world's
population has become.

Mike Hastie
Army Medic Vietnam
March 9, 2015

22 American veterans commit suicide
everyday across this country.

C-R-E-E-C-H
Creeper-Reaper-Electronically-Exterminating-Cowardice-Horror

The truth was obscure, too profound
and too pure, to live it you have to explode.
Bob Dylan

Photo and caption from the portfolio of Mike Hastie, US Army Medic, Vietnam
1970-71. (For more of his outstanding work, contact at:
hastiemike@earthlink.net) T)

One day while I was in a bunker in Vietnam, a sniper round went over my head.
The person who fired that weapon was not a terrorist, a rebel, an extremist, or a
so-called insurgent. The Vietnamese individual who tried to kill me was a citizen
of Vietnam, who did not want me in his country. This truth escapes millions.

Mike Hastie
U.S. Army Medic
Vietnam 1970-71
December 13, 2004

**International Women's Day:
"The First International Women's Day
Was Celebrated 102 Years Ago By
Revolutionaries In Russia"**

“Let A Joyous Sense Of Serving The Common Class Cause And Of Fighting Simultaneously For Their Own Female Emancipation Inspire Women Workers To Join In The Celebration Of Women’s Day”



A March 8, 1917 demonstration led by Alexandra Kollontai and other organizers.

March.8.1913 by Alexandra Kollantai. Pravda, via Jacobin.

The first International Women’s Day was celebrated 102 years ago by revolutionaries in Russia.

Alexandra Kollontai was a Russian revolutionary.

The following article was published in *Pravda* one week before the first celebration of the “Day of International Solidarity among the Female Proletariat” on March 8, 1913.

In St Petersburg this day was marked by a call for a campaign against women workers’ lack of economic and political rights and for the unity of the working class, led by the self-emancipation of women workers.

This article was transcribed by Sally Ryan for marxists.org.

What is "Women's Day"? Is it really necessary?

Is it not a concession to the women of the bourgeois class, to the feminists and suffragettes?

Is it not harmful to the unity of the workers' movement?

Such questions can still be heard in Russia, though they are no longer heard abroad. Life itself has already supplied a clear and eloquent answer.

"Women's Day" is a link in the long, solid chain of the women's proletarian movement. The organized army of working women grows with every year.

Twenty years ago the trade unions contained only small groups of working women scattered here and there among the ranks of the workers' party... Now English trade unions have over 292,000 women members; in Germany around 200,000 are in the trade union movement, and 150,000 in the workers' party; and in Austria there are 47,000 in the trade unions and almost 20,000 in the party.

Everywhere — in Italy, Hungary, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Switzerland — the women of the working class are organizing themselves.

The women's socialist army has almost a million members. A powerful force! A force that the powers of this world must reckon with when it is a question of the cost of living, maternity insurance, child labor, and legislation to protect female labor.

There was a time when working men thought that they alone must bear on their shoulders the brunt of the struggle against capital, that they alone must deal with the "old world" without the help of their womenfolk.

However, as working-class women entered the ranks of those who sell their labor, forced onto the labor market by need, by the fact that husband or father is unemployed, working men became aware that to leave women behind in the ranks of the "non-class-conscious" was to damage their cause and hold it back.

The greater the number of conscious fighters, the greater the chances of success.

What level of consciousness is possessed by a woman who sits by the stove, who has no rights in society, the state or the family? She has no "ideas" of her own! Everything is done as ordered by the father or husband...

The backwardness and lack of rights suffered by women, their subjection and indifference, are of no benefit to the working class, and indeed are directly harmful to it.

But how is the woman worker to be drawn into the movement, how is she to be awoken?

Social-Democracy abroad did not find the correct solution immediately.

Workers' organizations were open to women workers, but only a few entered. Why?

Because the working class at first did not realize that the woman worker is the most legally and socially deprived member of that class, that she has been browbeaten, intimidated, persecuted down the centuries, and that in order to stimulate her mind and heart, a special approach is needed, words understandable to her as a woman.

The workers did not immediately appreciate that in this world of lack of rights and exploitation, the woman is oppressed not only as a seller of her labor, but also as a mother, as a woman...

However, when the workers' socialist party understood this, it boldly took up the defense of women on both counts as a hired worker and as a woman, a mother.

Socialists in every country began to demand special protection for female labor, insurance for mother and child, political rights for women, and the defense of women's interests.

The more clearly the workers' party perceived this second objective vis-à-vis women workers, the more willingly women joined the party, the more they appreciated that the party is their true champion, that the working class is struggling also for their urgent and exclusively female needs.

Working women themselves, organized and conscious, have done a great deal to elucidate this objective. Now the main burden of the work to attract more working women into the socialist movement lies with the women.

The parties in every country have their own special women's committees, secretariats, and bureaus. These women's committees conduct work among the still largely non-politically conscious female population, arouse the consciousness of working women, and organize them.

They also examine those questions and demands that affect women most closely: protection and provision for expectant and nursing mothers, the legislative regulation of female labor, the campaign against prostitution and infant mortality, the demand for political rights for women, the improvement of housing, the campaign against the rising cost of living, etc.

Thus, as members of the party, women workers are fighting for the common class cause, while at the same time outlining and putting forward those needs and demands that most nearly affect themselves as women, housewives, and mothers.

The party supports these demands and fights for them... The requirements of working women are part and parcel of the common workers' cause!

On "Women's Day" the organized demonstrate against their lack of rights.

But, some will say, why this *singling out* of women workers? Why special "Women's Days," special leaflets for working women, meetings and conferences of working-class women?

Is this not, in the final analysis, a concession to the feminists and bourgeois suffragettes?

Only those who do not understand the radical difference between the movement of socialist women and bourgeois suffragettes can think this way.

What is the aim of the feminists?

Their aim is to achieve the same advantages, the same power, the same rights within capitalist society as those possessed now by their husbands, fathers, and brothers.

What is the aim of the women workers? Their aim is to abolish all privileges deriving from birth or wealth. For the woman worker it is a matter of indifference who is the "master," a man or a woman. Together with the whole of her class, she can ease her position as a worker.

Feminists demand equal rights always and everywhere. Women workers reply: we demand rights for every citizen, man and woman, but we are not prepared to forget that we are not only workers and citizens, but also mothers! And as mothers, as women who give birth to the future, we demand special concern for ourselves and our children, special protection from the state and society.

The feminists are striving to acquire political rights. However, here too our paths separate.

For bourgeois women, political rights are simply a means allowing them to make their way more conveniently and more securely in a world founded on the exploitation of the working people.

For women workers, political rights are a step along the rocky and difficult path that leads to the desired kingdom of labor.

The paths pursued by women workers and bourgeois suffragettes have long since separated. There is too great a difference between the objectives that life has put before them.

There is too great a contradiction between the interests of the woman worker and the lady proprietress, between the servant and her mistress... There are not and cannot be any points of contact, conciliation, or convergence between them. Therefore working men should not fear separate Women's Days, nor special conferences of women workers, nor their special press.

Every special, distinct form of work among the women of the working class is simply a means of arousing the consciousness of the woman worker and drawing her into the ranks of those fighting for a better future... Women's Days and the slow, meticulous work undertaken to arouse the self-consciousness of the woman worker are serving the cause not of the division but of the unification of the working class.

Let a joyous sense of serving the common class cause and of fighting simultaneously for their own female emancipation inspire women workers to join in the celebration of Women's Day.

ANNIVERSARIES

Happy Anniversary: March 12, 1912 Women Warriors Win Bread And Roses



IWW organizer Elizabeth Gurley Flynn addresses a strike rally

Carl Bunin Peace History March 12-18

The Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) won the Lawrence, Massachusetts, "Bread & Roses" textile strike after 32,000 workers (mostly young female immigrants who spoke twenty-five different languages) stayed out for nine weeks.

They were striking for better pay, a 54-hour workweek and safer working conditions: the equipment was dangerous and the air quality caused lung disease in nearly one-third of the workers before the age of twenty-five.

"Bread and Roses," by James Oppenheimer

As we go marching, marching, in the beauty of the day,

**A million darkened kitchens, a thousand mill lots gray
Are touched with all the radiance that a sudden sun discloses
For the people hear us singing: bread and roses, bread and roses.**

**As we go marching, marching, we battle, too, for men,
For they are women's children and we march with them again.
Our lives shall not be sweated from birth until life closes;
Hearts starve as well bodies; give us bread but give us roses.**

**As we go marching, marching, unnumbered women dead
Go crying through our singing their ancient call for bread.
Small art and love and beauty their drudging spirits knew;
Yes, it is bread we fight for, but we fight for roses, too.**

**As we go marching, marching, we bring the greater days;
The rising of the women means the rising of the race.
No more the drudge and idler, 10 that toil where one reposes,
But a sharing of life's glories: bread and roses, bread and roses.**



Bread & Roses victory parade

January 18, 2002 By ELIZABETH SCHULTE, Socialist Worker

JAMES OPPENHEIMER wrote the song "Bread and Roses" for striking textile workers in Lawrence, Mass.

He took the title from the banners of strikers, who demanded not just decent treatment at work, but the right to dignity and a better quality of life.

The textile bosses in Lawrence had hired women and children because they thought they could pay poverty wages and never face resistance. And they employed immigrants--who spoke more than 25 different languages--with the aim of keeping workers from uniting and fighting back.

But the bosses were wrong on both counts. More than 20,000 Lawrence workers struck against a 30-cent pay cut in January 1912.

Many workers were lured to Lawrence by advertisements in their home cities-- throughout the Balkans and the Mediterranean--showing happy textile workers carrying bags of money home from their jobs. Instead, the new immigrants were greeted with miserable labor at poverty wages.

The strike came as a surprise to bosses, considering that the workers were largely unorganized. Because of its craft orientation and its policy of ignoring immigrant and women workers, the American Federation of Labor (AFL) had few locals in the textile industry.

AFL leaders actually opposed the Lawrence strike and by the end of the struggle had sided with the bosses -- denouncing strikers as anarchists and saboteurs. In contrast, the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW), or Wobblies, saw the Lawrence battle as a key struggle in their strategy of organizing all workers into "One Big Union."

ALTHOUGH THE IWW had been organizing in Lawrence since 1905, at times working with the more conservative AFL unions, they accelerated their campaign when one of the largest mills, Atlantic Cotton, struck against speedups in 1911. The Wobblies sent in some of their best organizers--J.P. Thompson, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Big Bill Haywood, Arturo Giovannitti and Joe Ettore, whose ability to speak six languages was a tremendous asset.

But the backbone of the struggle was the workers of Lawrence themselves. In January 1912, Massachusetts passed labor reform legislation that limited women and children from working more than 54 hours a week. In Lawrence, the typical workweek was 56 hours. But because the law didn't have a provision preserving the two hours' pay, bosses instead decided to use the measure to cut wages.

Local 20, the Italian branch of the IWW, called a meeting on January 10 to discuss what action to take on payday. Some 1,000 workers showed up and voted to call workers on strike as soon as they received the checks.

On January 12, strikers poured out of the mills, some of them forming flying squads to go into factories to bring out other workers. Mill owners ordered their goons to attack workers, hosing them down with freezing water in the subzero January weather. But workers resisted, going into the factories and smashing machinery and windows.

The governor used this as an excuse to call out the National Guard, which joined police on the streets in intimidating workers.

In the course of the struggle, Lawrence workers devised several new and effective strike tactics. One was the mass picket. Instead of small picket lines, Lawrence strikers organized all their forces to block workplaces.

In the face of thousands of workers surrounding a factory, neither the bosses' scabs nor the police could do a thing. And as they marched, sang and chanted in the thousands, workers built solidarity and a sense of their own power. Building solidarity among the

different immigrant groups--the largest were Italians, Poles, Russians, Syrians and Lithuanians--was critical to the strike's victory.

Questions in the struggle were debated and decisions made in weekly mass meetings attended by thousands of strikers. After each meeting, workers sang the workers' anthem from the Paris Commune, "The Internationale."

Day-to-day decisions were made by a strike committee, which was made up of elected representatives from each of the different language groups.

THE ROLE of women -- wives of strikers and strikers themselves -- was key to the strike's success, and the IWW did everything it could to foster their participation. The Wobblies organized special meetings for women and encouraged them to take on leadership positions.

"The women worked in the mills for lower pay and in addition had all the housework and the care of the children," wrote Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. "The old-world attitude of man as the 'lord and master' was strong. We resolutely set out to combat these notions.

"The women wanted to picket. We knew that to leave them at home alone, isolated from the strike activity, prey to worry...was dangerous for the strike."

Women proved to be some of the fiercest fighters.

On one occasion, a group of Italian women found a police officer alone on a bridge. They had taken his gun, club and badge and were in the process of removing his pants before throwing him into the water when he was rescued by the cavalry.

"The IWW has been accused of putting the women in the front," wrote Flynn. "The truth is, the IWW does not keep them in the back, and they go to the front."

So it is no surprise that several women were elected strike committee delegates.

Concrete provisions were made to provide for workers' families. Strikers ran six commissaries and 11 soup kitchens.

And when the Lawrence schools taught strikers' children that their parents were "un-American" for striking, the IWW's Haywood organized meetings for the kids.

When the growing threat of violence from police and company goons made strikers fear for their children's safety, the workers devised a brilliant plan. Strike supporters in other parts of the country--mostly from New York City--were called on to house and care for the children for the strike's duration. When supporters gathered to meet the Lawrence children at Grand Central Station, it became a huge labor rally.

The strikers forced the mill bosses to settle in March--and won most of their demands. They got pay increases on a sliding scale, with the lowest-paid workers getting 25 percent raises; time and a quarter for overtime; and a guarantee that no striker would be discriminated against.

The victory encouraged a wave of strikes in several New England cities. For example, as soon as Wobblies arrived in Lowell, Mass., mill owners offered workers a 5 percent raise.

The history of this amazing struggle--especially its spirit of solidarity among men and women and between different immigrant groups--remains an inspiration today.

CLASS WAR REPORTS

**10,000 March Against Jailing Of
Opposition Leader:
“Only The Will Of People Can Bring
About A Change. Struggle We Shall
And Win We Will”
“It Is Not Only Anwar Who Needs To Be
Liberated But The Whole Country”**



Kuala Lumpur on March 7.



Kuala Lumpur on March 7.

March 11, 2015 By Peter Boyle, Green Left Weekly.

Some 10,000 people took part in a peaceful demonstration in Kuala Lumpur on March 7 against the jailing of opposition leader Anwar Ibrahim, for the second time on trumped up “sodomy” charges, according to Malaysian Socialist Party (PSM) leader S. Arutchelvan (Arul).

The protest was called by a new coalition called KitaLawan (“We Fightback”) but the authorities arrested Nik Nazmi, the youth leader of the opposition Justice Party (PKR) and Saifullah Zulkifli, a PKR organiser.

Simultaneous actions were organised in London and Melbourne in solidarity with the protest in Malaysia.

Another leading opposition activist, MP and Justice Party (PKR) secretary-general Rafizi Ramli, was detained on March in connection with the 10,000-strong protest last Saturday in Kuala Lumpur against the jailing of opposition leader Anwar Ibrahim. Both Rafizi and Nik were released after several hours. Charges have yet to be laid.

Arul told Green Left Weekly that the police inspector-general was threatening more arrests over the peaceful march, however, more protests for Anwar’s release were planned over the next two months.

“It is not only Anwar who needs to be liberated but the whole country,” said Arul in a speech at the protest. When he started addressing the crowd a bunch of police gathered to note what he said.

“This is going to be a long and tough struggle and only the will of people can bring about a change. Struggle we shall and win we will.”

OCCUPATION PALESTINE

Unarmed Palestinian Fisherman Killed By Zionist Occupation Forces South Of Gaza City; Two More Wounded In Palestinian Waters Near Sudaniyya



Mourners carry the body of Palestinian fisherman Tawfiq Abu Reyala, 34, killed by Israeli navy, during his funeral at Shatti refugee camp in Gaza City March 7, 2015. The Israeli navy opened fire on boats off the coast of the Gaza Strip on Saturday, killing Abu Reyala, Gaza hospital officials said. (REUTERS/ Suhaib Salem)

03/08/2015 Ma'an & March 07, 2015 by IMEMC& WAFA

GAZA CITY – Israeli naval forces shot and killed a Palestinian fisherman, and arrested two others while they were sailing in small fishing boats off the coast south of Gaza City early Saturday morning.

Hundreds of residents marched in the funeral procession and ceremony of the slain Palestinian while chanting slogans against the Israeli occupation, its escalating violations and assaults.

Speaker of the union of Gaza fishermen Nizar Ayyash told Ma'an that Israeli gunboats opened machine gun fire at a group of Palestinian fishermen. Health Ministry spokesman Ashraf al-Qidra confirmed to Ma'an that Tawfiq Abu Riyala died from injuries sustained by the fire.

The fisher, Tawfiq Abu Ryala, 34, was shot in the abdomen when Israeli naval ships opened fire on fishing boats in Palestinian territorial waters, less than six nautical miles off the coast.

The soldiers also forced two fishers, Jihad, 22, and his brother Wahid Sayyed Kaskin, 23 years of age, to swim towards their ship, and kidnapped them.

Ayyash added that Israeli navy then seized two fishing boats and took them to unknown destination.

An Israeli army spokeswoman told Ma'an that after four vessels deviated from the fishing zone this morning, Israeli forces ordered the vessels to halt.

Warning shots were fired towards the engines of the vessels, and two hits were confirmed. Two of the vessels were detained by Israeli forces, the other two turning back.

The spokeswoman added that every deviation by fishing boats from the fishing zone is perceived by Israeli forces as a security threat, citing an incident last month in which a vessel was caught outside of the fishing zone with arms intended for Hamas.

Israeli naval boats routinely open fire on Palestinian fishermen sailing within the six-nautical-miles zone and farmlands along the border, flagrantly violating the ceasefire deal.

Israel and the Palestinian factions inked a ceasefire deal on August 26, ending the latest deadly Israeli onslaught on Gaza that claimed the lives of over 2,200 people, overwhelmingly civilians.

The ceasefire deal stipulated that Israel would immediately ease the blockade imposed on the strip and expand the fishing zone off Gaza's coast, allowing fishermen to sail as far as six nautical miles from shore, and would continue to expand the area gradually.

Israel has however failed to do so, repeatedly violating the ceasefire deal through opening fire on Palestinian fishermen within the fishing zone and reducing their intake.

The al-Mezan Center for Human Rights reported that since the ceasefire agreement Israeli forces have detained 49 Palestinian fishermen, injured 17, confiscated 12 fishing boats and damaged fishing tools in nine other incidents.

Recent targeting of Gazan fishermen comes at a time when economic growth in the coastal enclave is near frozen and 80 percent of the population is food insecure, according to the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations.

On Thursday morning, the navy, shot and wounded two fishermen in Palestinian waters near the Sudaniyya area, northwest of Gaza City, and kidnapped four others.

Two more attacks were reported on Tuesday and Monday of this week. All took place while the boats were in Palestinian territorial waters, within the six allotted nautical miles.

Occupiers Shoot 5 Unarmed Teens Near Ramallah

03/09/2015 Ma'an

RAMALLAH -- Israeli forces shot and injured five Palestinian teenagers with 0.22 caliber bullets in clashes that broke out Friday near al-Jalazone refugee camp in northern Ramallah.

One teenager was shot twice in the chest twice and seriously injured. Another was hit in the mouth, and the other three in the lower extremities.

Palestinians threw rocks and empty bottles at Israeli forces who chased them down by the Beit El settlement located nearby the camp.

Five Palestinians Shot By Zionists At Al-Jalazoun Refugee Camp

March 07, 2015 by IMEMC & Agencies

Palestinian medical sources have reported that a child was shot and seriously injured, on Friday evening, and four residents suffered moderate wounds, after Israeli soldiers invaded the al-Jalazoun refugee camp, near Ramallah.

Local residents said clashes took place with the soldiers after invading the al-Jalazoun, and that the army fired rounds of live ammunition in addition to rubber-coated metal bullets, and gas bombs.

Medical sources said the child, identified as Moath ar-Ramahi, 15 years of age, was shot in the chest by an Israeli army live round, and was moved to a local hospital suffering a serious but stable injury.

The sources added that four Palestinians were also shot by the army, and suffered moderate wounds.

**To check out what life is like under a murderous military occupation commanded by foreign terrorists, check out:
<http://www.palestinechronicle.com/>
The occupied nation is Palestine. The foreign terrorists call themselves "Israeli."**

DO YOU HAVE A FRIEND OR RELATIVE IN THE MILITARY?



CHANGE WE CAN BEREAVE IN

Forward Military Resistance along, or send us the email address if you wish and we'll send it regularly with your best wishes.

Whether in Afghanistan or at a base in the USA, this is extra important for your service friend, too often cut off from access to encouraging news of growing resistance to injustices, inside the armed services and at home.

**Send email requests to address up top or write to:
Military Resistance, Box 126, 2576 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10025-5657.**

DANGER: POLITICIANS AT WORK



Member Of Putin’s Advisory Council On Human Rights Says Main Suspect In Nemtsov Murder Case “Was Most Likely Forced To Confess Under Duress”

“His Two Cousins In Detention Tortured”

Putin Dictatorship Threatens The Advisory Council Member With Arrest And Prison:

“Man Arrested At The Same Time The Main Suspect, Has Disappeared”



Zaur S. Dadayev, center, who is charged in the death of Boris Y. Nemtsov, on Sunday in Moscow. Maxim Shemetov/Reuters

MARCH 11, 2015 By NEIL MacFARQUHAR, The New York Times Company

MOSCOW — A member of the Kremlin’s advisory council on human rights said on Wednesday that the main suspect in the shooting death of a high-profile opposition figure was most likely forced to confess under duress, and that his two cousins in detention had been tortured.

After visiting the three Chechens, who were among five suspects imprisoned on Sunday in Lefortovo Prison in Moscow, Andrei Babushkin, a rights activist, said that the men had suffered multiple injuries after their arrest.

In a summary of the visit posted on the council’s website, Mr. Babushkin also reported that another man arrested at the same time as Zaur S. Dadayev, the main suspect, had disappeared and said that he had asked Russia’s top law enforcement agency to account for his whereabouts.

The 40-member presidential council — officially the Council Under the President of the Russian Federation for the Development of Civil Society and Human Rights — has a reputation for a certain degree of independence and a real interest in some human rights issues like the treatment of prisoners. Not all members sign every statement, but rights experts said overall committee members do serious, trusted work.

The report caused an immediate stir in the Russian government.

The Investigative Committee, which is responsible for looking into the Feb. 27 killing of the opposition figure, Boris Y. Nemtsov, near the Kremlin, accused Mr. Babushkin and Eva Merkacheva, another rights official, of violating the law.

The statement issued by the committee questioned the motives of Mr. Babushkin and Ms. Merkacheva, hinting that they could face charges of trying to hinder the investigation of a crime, which carries a possible jail sentence of up to six months.

Mr. Dadayev, who is suspected of being the assassin, according to Russian news reports, has “numerous wounds on his body,” Mr. Babushkin said.

He added that Mr. Dadayev’s cousin Anzor Gubashev, who is suspected of being the driver of the getaway vehicle, had cuts on his nose, wrists and legs.

Mr. Babushkin said Mr. Dadayev had told him that after he was arrested on March 5, he was starved, given only sips of water three or four times a day and left hooded until he was taken to Moscow for his court appearance on Sunday.

Mr. Gubashev had no complaints about his treatment, the report said, but his younger brother Shagid Gubashev, also in jail, told the two activists that his older brother had been beaten and pressured to confess.

“There are reasonable grounds to believe that Dadayev and the Gubashevs were tortured,” Mr. Babushkin wrote.

According to the report, Mr. Dadayev said that another man detained with him, Yusupov Rustam, had later disappeared.

According to Mr. Babushkin, Mr. Dadayev, previously a lieutenant in the Interior Ministry’s forces in Chechnya and decorated for bravery, said that Mr. Rustam was his former subordinate and that Dadayev had confessed to killing Mr. Nemtsov because he was told Mr. Rustam would be released unharmed if he did.

It is Mr. Rustam’s whereabouts that the members of the rights council asked of the F.S.B., the Russian abbreviation for the Federal Security Service, previously the K.G.B.

Mr. Dadayev and Mr. Gubashev, both charged in the murder, were ordered on Sunday to be jailed until April 28. The other three suspects, including Mr. Gubashev’s younger brother, were not formally charged but were jailed pending further investigation.

Ramzan A. Kadyrov, the leader of Chechnya, has said he knew Mr. Dadayev personally as a faithful Muslim. Mr. Kadyrov has suggested that the motive for the killing was Mr. Dadayev’s anger about Mr. Nemtsov’s defending the right of a French satirical newspaper to publish cartoons mocking the Prophet Muhammad.

That motive was widely rejected by others who have linked the killing to Mr. Nemtsov’s criticism of Russia’s role in the war in Ukraine.

The rights council is the equivalent of what an ecologist might call a relict species, an isolated survivor from another age.

It was once considered completely independent, but the rules were changed to give President Vladimir V. Putin more control over the membership after he resumed the presidency in 2012, not least because officials were publicly questioning how a government body could be allowed to be so critical of the government.

Mr. Putin left it a degree of independence because he did not want it viewed as one of his puppets, experts said.

Mr. Babushkin, for example, who visited the Nemtsov suspects in jail, heads an NGO called the Committee for Citizens Rights and has a longstanding reputation of working to ensure that the treatment of prisoners follows the law.

But being a member of the council does not provide insurance against being pursued by other branches of the government.

In January, for example, the Justice Ministry labeled a “foreign agent” the Committee Against Torture, a prominent human rights group whose head, Igor Kalyapin, sits on the presidential council.

The threat of legal action on Wednesday from the Investigative Committee was seen as more of an intimidation tactic than a real possibility, although experts acknowledged that when it comes to the ire of the security services, laws in Russia can bend.

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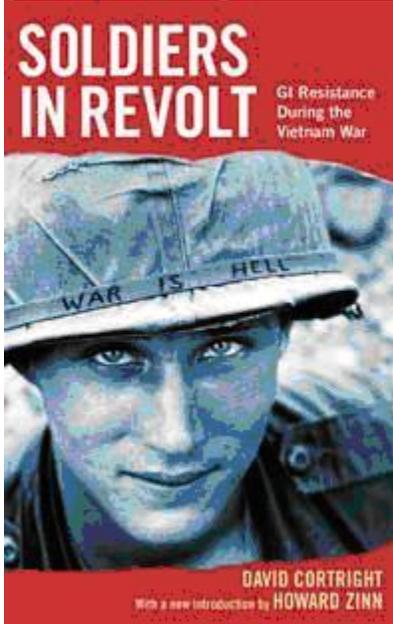
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